DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

State Conventions.

Among the most mischievous in purpose or dangerous in character, of the factious propositions of the present time, are the calls for State Conventions which are being made in several quarters. No occasion could be more unpropitious for obtaining a fair expression of the wisdom and the will of the people.—By very far the major part of the courage, the worth, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the country, is in the army. The duties of the citizens who are thus engaged are such as would prevent them from taking their appropriate part in the organization or the discussions of a Convention. The scheme for calling a Convention is practically a scheme for disfranchising those virtuous and brave men, and for placing the great sovereign authority of the States in the hands of a portion of the people, and of the portion that is least to be trusted with its exercise.

Though some true men are entrapped in it, it is essentialy a scheme of the extortioners, the time-severs, the troublers, the cowards, and the disloyal, to get possession of the great seal of state, the august symbols and prerogatives of sovereignty, that they may betray us to the enemy while our men are away. The extortioner is anxious to save that "fortune" which he has made out of the war! The man of property would give his liberty to save his gold. The person who is whipped in spirit feels stirred by spaniel instincts. The disloyal man, ever [illegible] hopes that this may be the time. All these are moving for a convention for the chance it will afford them of gaining power, by corruption, artifice, activity and duplicity, and by a fraud upon the popular sensibilities.

In the event of the success, the betrayal of the Confederacy would be their grand aim and immediate effort. The soldiers in the field and the people at home, would be alike sacrificed to the interests and aims of money-seekers, dastards and traitors in disguise.

The effort for conventions, to which we are referring, are appropriately headed by the Augusta *Chronicle*. One would suppose if its editor was anxious to reconnect himself to Abraham Lincoln, that the short and honest course would be simply to retrace *his own* steps, and *go back* to that Connecticut which he so recently left. He had no part or responsibility in the secession of *Georgia*—why not leave her alone! It is from *that* paper, thus invested with all signs of systematic treachery, that the call for a State Convention, for motives no longer veiled, is constantly clamored. In North Carolina the call is taken up by the notorious *"Progress"* and *"Standard,"* of Raleigh, and a convention for that State is earnestly insisted on, with the same ends in view.

The patriotic people of our country will eschew and spurn such treacherous leadership and such tainted associations. The judicious and intelligent will see that this is a most unfavorable time for holding sovereign conventions. We know that the persons who urge them will exclaim that we are "afraid to trust the people." But "the people," so far as the soldiers are concerned, are *away*. It would be unjust to them, as well as dangerous to us all, to take sovereign action in their absence. This convention movement is a conspiracy of disloyal demagogues, got up solely *for the chance* they suppose it may afford them to betray the Confederacy. We certainly are unwilling to trust *them*! We doubt not we should be sold to Connecticut with the utmost speed of steam and telegraph. We doubt not Lincoln's heel would be placed on our neck in less than a week. These convention callers have no object in view with which a loyal man can sympathize, and our good citizens will scarcely deem it wise to oblige conspirators with opportunities for mischief.

Resolutions recommending that a bounty of one negro and fifty acres of land be paid to soldiers. Introduced before the Senate, by Mr. Ellis of Columbus county.

WHEREAS, it becomes the people of the Confederate States of America to employ all their means and resources in maintaining the present war with the United States, for the purpose of bringing the same to a successful termination, by procuring the independence and separate nationality of said Confederate States; and, whereas, the means within the possession of our people are amply sufficient for such purpose if wisely and judiciously employed; and, whereas, it becomes us to maintain and perpetuate the institution of negro slavery, therefore

Resoleed, That the people of North Carolina, justly proud of the gallantry of her soldiers, and desirous of seeing all who enlist in the cause of Southern independence, adequately rewarded, so far as possible, are willing and do recommend to her sister Coufederate States, and to the general government of the same, that a bounty of one negro of the average value of negroes and fifty acres of land be paid in kind, to each soldier who has, or may enlist in the armies of the Confederate States, and who was not a slave owner at the time of such enlistment, who shall serve through the war and be honorably discharged.

Resolved, That a like bounty ought to be paid to the next of kin or representatives of all such soldiers, who have, or may be killed, or die, while in the service of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That, we recommend to the Congress of the Confederate States, that such legislation, as may be necessary to put in operation and effect the principles set forth in these resolutions ought to be adopted.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Vance, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to President Davis, to the Governors of each of the Confederate States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FORREST'S INDOMITABLE ENERGY.—Maney's division, formerly Cheatham's, was sent to Forrest, we are told, to replace Bate's division at Murfreesboro'. When Hood fell back from Nashville, the troops at Murfreesboro' were in great danger of being cut off; but Forrest, with that indomitable energy which is characteristic of the man, pressed everything rideable within his reach, and brought off safely his own and Maney's command, and joined Hood's army at Columbia. The majority of Maney's men were riding behind Forrest's bold troopers—some rode mules—and many oxen. 'Twas said to have been a most ludicrous cavalcade, as it marched through Columbia. Nobody else save Forrest could have saved the men in that expeditious style. —*Montgomery Advertiser.*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. { NUMBER 26.

Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT, APPOINTING A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER, WITH THANKS-GIVING.

The Congress of the Confederate States have, by a joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It is our solemn duty, at all times, and more especially in a season of public trial and adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessing our manifold sins, supplicating His gracious pardon, imploring His Divine help, and devoutly rendering thanks for the many and great blessings which He has vouchsafed to us.

Let the hearts of our people turn entirely and trustfully unto God, let us recognise in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that the trials and sufferings which have so long borne heavily upon us, may be turned away by his merciful love; that His sustaining grace be given to our people, and His divine wisdom imparted to our rulers; that the Lord of Hosts will be with our armies and fight for us against our enemies; and that He will graciously take our cause into His own hand and mercifully establish for us a lasting, just and honorable peace and independence.

And let us not forget to render unto His [illegible] so justly due for His great goodness, and for the many mercies which He has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings of protracted and bloody war.

Now, therefore, I Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, appointing FRIDAY, the tenth day of March next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer (with thanksgiving,) for "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God;" and I do earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

{L S} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

The Confederacy Abroad.

Capt. Semmes, who commanded the Confederate cruiser Alabama, having returned to his home in Mobile, made a speech in that city recently in response to a serenade, in which he said:

"I bring you good news from across the water, too. The whole world is looking on you with admiration and wonder. There all know and feel and sympathize with your unexampled achievements. They have seen you without an army, without a navy, without resources, develop and organize and produce them, and win victories that excite the warmest feelings in your favor and command the highest respect for you And well may this be. You are making history that will emblazon the highest pages of her volumes. Ordinarily, a man is born, he marries and he dies, and there is and end of him. I thank God to have found my lot cast with yours in these days of imperishable glory. You and your dead will live forever, and if I have done my duty, I shall share that illustrious fate with you. I could desire no higher honor."

In regard to the operations and effects of our cruisers on the ocean, Captain Semmes said:

"I have, indeed, had command of two or three small ships, and have done the best I could with them in support of this revolution, which still shakes our land from centre to extremity. One effect which has been produced by them is that of making it a rare thing now to see the flag of our enemy floating on the waters of even the most distant seas.—Their carrying trade has been crippled, if not annihilated, and their vessels passed over to English and French holders. Another effect is that our flag has been carried with honor and received with respect over nearly the whole world. I have carried it over three-fourths of the globe, and even among people in Africa, whose very existence is but little known; and nowhere have I known it received with anything but respect. This is some contribution to the cause of our country. I desire nothing more than that it may be classed with those of yourselves and others who have endeavored to do their duty."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.—If we were to take the sentiments of the croakers and submissionists as a fair index of the spirit of the people of Georgia, we should despair of the Confederacy. But it is not true that Georgia is ready to bend her knee before the throne of Abraham the First, (certainly, he is no legitimate successor to the other Abraham, who was a slave owner.) A very few men, and we are sorry to add, women, are ready to go back bauna bagage to the bosom of Abraham the First. They are frightened. They never had any confidence in the cause, and are now convinced that our Confederacy must go under because Sherman has gone through Georgia unmolested. But we deny that the opinions of these timid people, are the opinions of the people of Georgia. As a State, Georgia is as true, and as devoted to the principles for which the war was inaugurated, as she ever was at any period of its progress. She does not, and will not, forsake the cause, so long as the great principles for which she entered into the compact are made the rule of action, by the Government her people are sworn to support.—*Confederate Union.*

The Mississippian learns from an observant friend, who had just left the front of Hood's army, that the feeling among the soldiers is unanimous for the return of General Johnston. Their desires on this subject are not disguised. Indeed, he thinks Gen. Johnston is the only officer who can restore the former splendid *esprit du corps* of the army. If Johnston takes the field over them, they will again go forth to battle full of confidence and with the best temper.

For the Confederate.

CAMP JOHNSON'S BRIGADE,
January 23, 1865.

To the Editors of the Confederate,
Raleigh N. C.

SIRS:—Please give room in your columns for the following short paragraph, as persons at home may save boxes and many things by it.

There is a publication to the effect that a certain Surgeon General (acting in that office for the State of North Carolina) promises to deliver boxes and packages to the soldiers of the army of Virginia. I deny it, and advise all persons who have been in the habit of sending boxes or packages to their friends in the army, that, that is a very unsafe way of sending the things, and that they had better keep the things at home than to start them, for they never reach their destination. How they are disposed of, I do not know, but, I do know that several boxes have left home for this command which have never reached it, and it is hardly probable that so many would be stolen every time. We are soldiers in the army; deprived of the comforts of home, and when anything (more particularly something good to eat) is sent to us from home, we do not like to have it lost and perhaps stolen by some who are not exposed to the dangers and hardships of war. We like to receive boxes from home, but, do not want them sent by such an uncertain way.

A SOLDIER IN THE A. N. V.

NOT DEAD.—Notwithstanding all the care that editors may exercise, there are times when they may be innocently deceived, and thus innocently deceive others.

This was the case of our neighbor of the *Carolinian* in publishing yesterday the death of Capt. Robinson, son of our friend William Robinson, Esq., late of the Goldsboro' *State Journal*. Anybody would have done the same, upon receiving the information in the same way. Of course we, coming out in the evening, copied from the *Carolinian*.

We are now happy to say that our gallant young friend is not dead, but alive and well, having enjoyed an opportunity not very often granted mortals—that of reading his own obituary.—*Wil. Journal 26th.*

From the Columbia S. C. Guardian.

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—An exchange says: "The Governor of South Carolina makes his brags that while the voting population of South Carolina is but 47,000, she has sent 60,000 troops to the field. This is easily accounted for, they have a *property* qualification for the voter in that State. Poor men *fight* but don't *vote*."

The above is from a Raleigh (N. C.) paper. It is a shameful and malignant falsehood.—No property qualification is required to entitle any one to vote in this State—not a poll tax either. Nor does any Governor or gentleman of South Carolina ever "make his brags."

Rev. John S. Harris, who died recently at Guthriesville, S. C., bequeathed his library, which was of considerable extent and value, except such volumes as his widow may select and retain, to Davidson College, N. C., of which institution he was a graduate.

A letter from General Lee's army announces that Major General Gordon has been placed in command of the Second corps, lately commanded by Lieutenant General Early. He issued an address to the troops upon taking command.

The Northern Government has recently commenced the leasing of all abandoned cotton plantations in South Carolina within the Union lines. The Tax Commissioners are now at Hilton Head for the purpose of negotiating with lessees.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
☞ State Journal copy.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER FOR HIRE.

A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, without encumbrance.
Apply at this office or to H. C. Ligon, Forestville, N. C.
jan 31-d2t*

$50 REWARD.

A small MERCHAUM PIPE, with an amber mouth piece, was lost in Raleigh last Saturday. It is cracked, and has the figure of a man carved on it.
The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Confederate office.
jan 31-d2t.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes.
jan 30-d3t THOS. BRANCH.

FOR SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
jan 30-d4t.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135,) at the option of the Company.
F. A. STAGG,
jan 30-d6t Secretary & Auditor.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.
This order made at November Term, 1864.
jan 30-d6t. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

CAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

WANTED,

A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address
Miss. M. E. N.,
jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va.

WANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' experience and is qualified to impart a good practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,
Macon Depot,
jan 28-d2t* Warren County, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.
*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:
EMANUEL,
Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.
By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:
1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.
2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.
3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.
4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.
5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.
All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-d13feb. Collector for Wake County.
☞ Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.
The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.
W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Jones, Superintendent Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.
W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.
(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.
(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.
The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.
On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.
Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.
JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.
We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.
E. R. HARRIS, } Executors.
jan 26-d12t. A. J. SEAGLE, }

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
*** Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 26-d6t.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C
Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.
REFERENCES,
C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.
jan 12-dtf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. I, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7th day of February, 1865,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.
This second of January, 1865.
J. M. WORTH,
jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, [illegible] questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 31-dtf

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

Submission and reconstruction are no remedies for our present sufferings. They are not even palliatives. It is well that we should not shrink from the truth. There is but one remedy for us. The same remedy which we began to apply in 1861; it is a harsh one, it is a painful one, but there is no royal road to learning, and no primrose path for a people on their way to independance. The sooner we accept this unpalatable truth, the more completely we realize it; the nearer we are to peace, to personal freedom, and political independance. Our relative position, as compared with that of the Yankee nation, is not worse than it was at the beginning of the war; and that remedy is *battle*—fierce bloody unyielding battle to the death; and *endurance*—endurance against the utmost spite of fortune, if need be, to the end.

It were well for all men, in considering the present posture of affairs to remember *that the only way for Yankees to overcome the South, is by destroying its armies.* The North may overrun every State of the Confederacy, but so long as there are Confederate armies in the field, the authority of the United States government over us, cannot be restored. This is a simple truth, and a self evident one, and like many simple truths, it is overlooked, or account of its simplicity. But we may easily *overcome ourselves*, by a want of courage, and failure in endurance. The real disease in the body politic which we have to cure, is not the weakness which makes us necessarily a prey to the immense power of the North, but it is fear, *apprehension*, of what we have to endure. It is not what Sherman *has done*, which is causing the timid to yield to the fearful counsels in North Carolina, but it is what he *may do*, and the ills which we may be called upon to endure in consequence which is exciting our apprehensions. No nation is ever really conquered that is determined not to be, even without an organized army already in the field—witness a hundred instances in History—but for a nation with organized armies in the field numbering at least two hundred and fifty thousand men, and a territory covering thousands of miles, which it will require millions of men to garrison, to say it is in *immediate* danger of being conquered, is absurd—it is worse—it is cowardly. If we are told that in consequence of the relative strength of the parties, and the present military position, it is highly probable we will be eventually overcome—then we say, neither you nor we, are very competent judges of the military position—that is the very problem to be solved—that is in the hands of God—but if we would have Him prevent such a result, we must help him do it.

Let us calmly survey the recent disasters, from which the weak minded and the feeble-kneed deduce such terrible consequences.—We have just passed through a year of warfare—it has raged in almost every part of the Confederacy—in nine instances out of ten we have at least held our own and foiled the enemy. Banks' expedition into Texas has been broken up. The expedition up Red river, in boats and overland, has been disastrously repulsed, leaving many prisoners, and all the spoils of war, in our hands. Federal troops congregated on the St John's river in Florida, and massed into one army, moved into the interior. Hurled back at Olustee, they retreated, shattered and bleeding, to their ships. Hunter moved early last spring against Lynchburg. Early leaped upon his rear, he could not even retrace his steps, but seeking safety in flight—he retreated hungry, exhausted, dispirited and demoralized, to the Kanawha.—Sheridan succeeded Hunter in his design upon Lynchburg; here for a while the tide of battle flowed back and forth, but the Federal chief did not dare to proceed beyond Staunton, and the end of the campaign finds Lynchburg safe, and the Federal army advanced no further than Winchester. Grant commenced, during the past year, his operations against Richmond. After sacrificing hecatombs of men, his numerous *paper victories* brought him to a point which he might have reached by water, without the loss of a man, and Gen. Grant still tugs and strives against Richmond in vain.

At length, after nearly a year of unvarying successes, Sherman succeeds, at a sacrifice of probably fifty thousand men, in planting the Federal flag in the defences of Atlanta; but having reached that city, he was compelled to declare, that neither its possession, nor the possession of all the places for which he had fought in the way to it, were of any avail for conquering the Confederacy. Here begin our reverses. Sherman marched unmolested through the State of Georgia, and in the mean time, Hood at the very moment when a crowning victory seemed to be within his hand, finds it snatched from his grasp, and his army driven out of Tennessee; but the later accounts which we receive, of the size the condition and the morale of his army assure us, that it is yet in a condition, to render service in the future conduct of the war; we lost but few men, and what the South cannot afford to lose is men, and Tennessee has been too often occupied and surrendered during the war, for any one to regard its present possession by the enemy as decisive of the contest. But Sherman after his march through Georgia captured Savannah. The South was as strong after losing New Orleans as it was when that city was held by Confederate soldiers. Savannah was no more important to us, than any other port on the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, and its loss is no severer inflection than the loss of New Orleans. Had Sherman captured the garrison the loss would have been severely felt; but as it is Hardee carried the garrison safely out of Savannah, and its capture has actually put into the field a small army of effective soldiers.

Fort Fisher also has fallen, the only immediate result of which, saving the loss of about twenty-five hundred men—a loss which we could ill afford—is, that an end is put to blockade running at Wilmington, which was a benefit of very doubtful advantage. All of these by no manner of means involve the ruin of our cause. It is not by capturing cities, whose garrisons escape, that the country is to be overcome—it must be by destroying armies, and holding the fields and open country which afford sustenance for armies, that the enemy succeeds.

We now reach the real point that is adding such strength to the reconstruction party in North Carolina. It is *feared* that Sherman will march upon Branchville, that he will sever the Railroads there, cut off Lee's supplies, force him to evacuate Richmond, march through the two Carolinas, as he did through Georgia, and take our towns; and so he may, if we follow the same course of action that was pursued by the Georgians. But if he leaves a garrison in all the towns—as he has in Savannah—which is large enough for its own protection, he will fearfully weaken his army, and *no* garrison that he *can* leave behind will be strong enough for its own protection if we are true to ourselves. If he does all this, it proves that we have much to endure much to suffer, as others have suffered and endured during this war, but it *does not* prove that we are conquered, for our armies are still in the field, and it is impossible for a single army to garrison our open country. If Gen. Lee too, is forced to evacuate his position in his defences about Richmond and Petersburg—what does this prove but that he must change the position of his army? It does not destroy it.

But in the name of God and freedom, are we to be such very slaves to our fears and apprehensions, as to remain quietly idle, betray our country, and belie our manhood, while all this is done? In addition to what may be effected by the armies in the field, is there no hot blood in us, to sting us into sufficient courage, to induce us to make a manly effort, to rescue ourselves, our wives, our children, our property and the sanctity of our homes, from the base hands of hireling ruffians, and the foul grasp of professional murderers, marauders, robbers and thieves? Is all the precious blood that has been spilt in this deadly struggle counted for naught; and is the sluggish, muddy current which stagnates in the veins that have never yet been opened for their country, so doubly dear, that not one drop of it can be risked for the preservation of all that makes life desirable?

It may be so, and if it be, then are we indeed conquered, but it is not by the armies of Abraham Lincoln; but rather by our own fears and our own cowardice.

Legislative Summary.

The time of either House yesterday was chiefly occupied in discussing the question of adjournment, no time therefor being, however, appointed.

In the *Senate*, the *habeas corpus* resolutions were made the special order for to-day at 12 m., and several bills passed.

In the *House* the Senate resolutions against arming the slaves were adopted by yeas 76 nays 21.

The tendency of gold seems to be downward, and indeed, so rapid has been the descent for the last few days, that, it may truly be said, "it went down with a rush." Of course there is a good cause for this thing, one that satisfies speculators that Confederate money is better than they once believed it to be; or, else why the fall? The value of gold is the same. We hail this decline as one of the best indications of the times, for it demonstrates beyond a doubt, that the people have increased confidence in the ultimate success of our cause.

There was a report on the street yesterday, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that a private dispatch from Richmond quoted gold at 17 for 1. If that be true speculators may well begin to tremble.

The Winston *Sentinel* regrets to announce that the four prisoners from Yadkin county, confined in the jail at that place, effected their escape on last Thursday night, the 19th inst. Their names were Wm. Williard, Benjamin Williard, Lee Williard and Enoch Brown, and they were awaiting trial for resisting militia officers in arresting deserters and participating in the killing of two citizens of Yadkin county some two years ago. The Sheriff of Forsyth offers a reward of $400 for them or $100 for either of them.

We learn that Captain Leroy Jones—commandant of the Wake Senior Reserves, which company did good service below Wilmington during the first attack made upon Fort Fisher—died at his residence on Friday evening last of typhoid fever.

In the order recently issued by General D. H. Hill, for the removal of all non-combatants from the city of Augusta, the General says:

"In the class of non-combatants are included all young gentlemen who have no relish for the trenches. These are exhorted to leave at once under escort of the old ladies."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan 31, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Bryson introduced a bill to purchase cotton and cotton yarns for soldiers families and indigent persons (appropriates $300,000 to this end, the goods to be sold at low rates.) Also, a bill to authorize jailors to receive and keep military prisoners committed by the officers of the Confederate States service.

Bill to suspend section 119, chap. 34, Revised Code (imposing penalties for official dereliction) passed its third reading; as, also, under a suspension of the rules, bills to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegan creek, to declare the power of injunction, (declaring the writ of injunction is of force in all cases where just copensation is not tendered for property impressed, save where the impressing agent gives security to pay such compensation, on final award, and where illegal tax is required), and to prevent the sacrifice of property (by the exaction of specie in satisfaction of execution.)

A message was received from the House transmitting appointments as magistrates in all of which the Senate concurred, and added some more names thereto.

The special order—being a bill to impose a tax in kind for the relief of needy families of of soldiers—was taken up, and the bill with amendments, passed its second reading, a motion to suspend the rules to admit of its being put upon its final passage not being agreed to by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Warren, the resolutions in reference to a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 m.

Mr. Stubbs moved that a message be sent the House proposing a joint order of adjournment from Friday next, February 3d, over to the second Tuesday in May 1865, which motion was debated and finally reffered to the joint select committee on adjournment.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, in the Chair.

Mr. Russ introduced a bill to increase the militia force of the State, in the event of eminent peril. (Proposes in such case to call out all men able to bear arms, age and exemption, State or Confederate, to the contrary notwithstanding.) Referred to the Military committee.

A message was sent the Senate transmitting twenty one more nominations as Justice of the peace, eight new names being proposed for Wake county.

The bill to restore the penalty ($100) imposed on sheriffs for failure to serve and return process (said penalty being now in abeyance) was discussed and laid on the table, yeas 59, nays 36.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution instructing the State Congressional delegation to procure, if possible, such enactment as will guarantee a non taxable, six *per cent.* $1000 bond to each soldier serving out the war, and to the representatives of those fallen therein.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by adding to the proposed bounty one negro fellow, and resolution and proposed amendment were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. J. H. Headen then proceeded to address the House on a resolution introduced by himself proposing an adjournment, should the Senate concur, on Friday next, the third of February, over to the first Monday in April, and after some discussion, the resolution was referred to the committee on adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting eight more nominations all of which were concurred in by the House.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were then received from the Senate, among them resolutions protesting against arming slaves, passed some days since in the Senate. On the passage of these on their first reading Mr. Waugh called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenberg, moved the resolutions be laid on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 24, nays 69.

The resolutions were then adopted, yeas 76, nays 21, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Asheworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Clapp, Cowles, Craig, Cunningham, Davis of Halifax, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen J. H., Henry, Herbert, Helton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Judkins, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Patton, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh and Young—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cahe, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Franklin, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Lane, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ and Stancell—21.

And the House then adjourned.

Gone to the Yankees.

A Kinston correspondent of the Goldsboro' State Journal says:

I just learned on yesterday that W. J. Vestal, an employee in the Raleigh *Progress* office, and brother-in-law of Mr. Pennington, the Editor, has run the blockade down here and gone to Newbern. I am told he was seen prowling below the lines in a clandestine manner, and was fired upon by our scouts, but made his escape good by fleeing to the enemy's outpost at Deep Gully, where he was bound.

I also learn that Mr. P. J. Sinclair, Editor of the Wilmington *Carolinian*, has run the blockade in our front, and gone to the Yankees. He came here week before last and obtained a permit from the commander of this post, alledging at the time that he wished to go below the lines to purchase pork for his own use, that article being very high in Wilmington. The commander believing the man to be sincere in his representations, gave him a paper to pass the pickets and let him go; and I am informed that he went straight way and joined the enemy's outpost at Deep Gully.

I was not the least astonished at this movement of Mr. Sinclair's after reading in his paper of a late date an endorsement of the sentiments promulgated by Mr. Dick, of Guilford, in his late speech in the Legislature.

We can now begin to account for the manner of the *Progress*, in speaking of *its* "northern brethren." Wonder if, when parting with Vestal, the *Progress* did not sing:

'If you get there before I do,
Look out for me, I'm coming too?'

Separate State Action.

The House of Delegates of Virginia unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, a few days ago, expressing a determination to prosecute the war, until an honorable peace, resulting in our independence, could be secured. The sixteenth concludes the series:

"That the Confederate Government which is centre and organ of our united exertions in war, has been also entrusted with the power of concluding peace by the Constitution which binds these States together; and this Commonwealth, believing that this trust has been wisely reposed for the common benefit, does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the States for their common safety, or to embarrass, by irregular proceedings, the Confederate Government in its delicate and difficult duty of concluding peace; and that any proposition from the enemy to any of the States of the Confederacy to treat for a separate peace, is, in the language of this General assembly in 1782, insidious and inadmissable."

The unity both in prosecuting the war and in concluding a peace, is absolutely essential to our safety, and can be obtained and preserved only by firm adherence to the constitutional authority established by the States, and that this General Assembly will not listen to any proposition, nor suffer any negotiation inconsistent with their Confederate faith and honor."

Such resolutions as the above, clearly indicate that Virginia is all right, and every other State in the Confederacy should imitate and follow her bright example.

These resolutions embody the spirit that actuated the immense hosts of heroic and chivalrous officers, and brave, glorious and patriotic soldiers, whose lives have been yielded up for the South on her many bloody battle-fields.

Let glorious old North Carolina—whose deeds of valor have been illustrated upon every battle-field, and whose noble sons have stood shoulder to shoulder, with Virginians, from Bethel to the siege of Richmond—now, in this hour of peril, stand by the Old Dominion and the star of Texas; frown down all dastardly croakers; be united and detirmined, and we shall be free.

The time for which Lincoln was appointed to represent the North American States ends on the fourth day of March, 1865. On the 5th day of March, 1865, the States of the Confederacy shall have ceased to be so represented by him, as they had nothing to do with his re-appointment in any way whatsoever and had so publicly given notice to all nations, and their representative abroad will be in the head of the Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis. Here then the neutrality of England will cease. On the day stated the independent notionalities, acknowledged heretofore to be such by her in solemn Convention which has never been abrogated, will have only such agents abroad to represent their interests as shall proceed from them. England will recognize their claims and the Confederacy which they have formed to represent them. She will gracefully, and with reason for not sooner yielding, retire from her neutrality, and acknowledge our separate independence and Confederate association.

We look confidently for this result, says the "Constitutionalist," and feel satisfied that Mr. Seward has long apprehended such a conjuncture and has endeavared, in all ways, to defeat its realization. In spite of his cunning duplicity, it will surely come.—*Charleston Courier.*

ANOTHER RENEGADE.—The Augusta *Register* says that G. B. Lamar, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in N. Y. and subsequently President of the bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. The Charleston *Mercury* supposes he did so to save his cotton, and adds that he has addressed a letter to a gentleman in that city, informing him of his treachery, and advising him to do likewise as soon as opportunity offers.

[And of such are the kingdom or *secessia*. Many of them are going the same way, and whenever they are pressed and promised safety for their own necks they are ready to take the oath. Lamar is but a fair specimen of the original secessionists that helped get up this war.—ED. PROGRESS.]

To which list we will add the name of one of *"our northern brethren"* Maj. W. J. Vestal formerly connected with the *Progress*.

THE ROADS.—We learn from the Montgomery papers that the road to Columbus is once more in repair, and the trains are running as usual. The Columbus mails came through in time yesterday.

On the Alabama and Florida road the pontoon at Escambia was washed away, and the track at Catoma was slightly damaged.

It was expected that all damages would be repaired by the 12th.

The trestle on the other side of the Tombigbee having been washed away by the high waters, trains are only running to Demopolis.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been repaired and trains are running to Corinth as usual.—*Selma Dispatch.*

The following, from the Augusta Register, presents a lively picture of the way personal wrongs are redressed on the streets of that city.

Rowdyism is getting bold faced in this city. On yesterday we saw a drunken wretch draw a pistol and fire twice at a drayman because the latter said he had not time to stop and haul him over a mud hole which he could have walked around. He subsequently fired his pistol at an Irishman who was standing in a crowd of women. By accident no accident occurred. It is no uncommon thing for drunken vagabonds to fire their weapons about the streets, and we have noticed that the city authorities are so very civil that they never once molest them.

FEMALE GUERRILLA.—The Louisville Press makes mention of a new character, now upon the military boards in the State of Kentucky by the name of SUE MUNDY, a female guerilla, whose recent exploit was the capture and murder of two Federal officers, at the house of a Mrs. Grigsby near Bardstown. Sue was at the head of a squad of thirteen very ugly looking customers, and her exploits had so disturbed the equilibrium of the Yankee General at Bardstown, that he sent out scouting parties in all directions, with instructions to kill all guerillas, captured.

We received no Richmond papers yesterday, consequently are obliged to rely entirely upon the telegraph for news from that direction.

Richmond has five banks, four railroad depots, three large hotels, fifteen churches, eleven Masonic lodges, nine Odd-Fellow lodges, and fourteen newspaper and periodicals, with a prospect of the fifteenth.

The Disease of Depression.

The above is the complaint from which our people are now most apt to suffer, and the effects of which are most to be dreaded. If we can only maintain the firm undaunted front with which we have so long confronted the enemy, there can be few fears of the final result.

To combat this depression is the duty of every patriot. To deny its existence or ignore the causes which have given rise to it would be folly, and worse than folly.

We *have* met with disasters. We may meet with more. Yet we still live. We will still live, survive, flourish, if we only hold on. Things have not always been well managed, but in what state or country, or during what period or age of the world were things always well managed? If we are to say that the cause is lost because we have met with disasters, or because there has been occasional mismanagement, then we ought never to have taken up the cause at all, since occasional disaster is incident to all wars, and frequent mismanagement is inseparable from all human affairs, whether in war or peace.

Depend upon it, the enemy does not think so meanly of our condition as some of our own croakers do; and that he does not, begins already to be apparent, and will soon be much more apparent. We dislike most the kind of croaking and despondency that comes from those who are there to stimulated by fears for their property, especially property accumulated while the life blood of the nation has been pouring out like water—while the poor have been made destitute, and moderate livers made worse than poor.

With the soldier in the field the case is different. He has indeed had a long and hard seige of it. He has borne labors and privations, and still bears them more cheerfully than the home croakers bear the prospect of parting with some of their queerly got wealth. But there is a limit of human endurance, and the war-worn veteran sighs for the comfort of home and the enjoyment of peace. Both, we honestly believe, are near at hand, and they will be the sweeter and dearer when enjoyed in honor and independence. Let a little longer and the goal will be won. We know that those who have nobly given their all to the country will not now sacrifice the reward of all their labors by stopping short of the object they set our to attain. That would be to be false to themselves—to their past lives—to their future years—to their ancestry, and to their posterity.

They will *not* be thus false. They will persevere to the end. And if there be a resource in the country it ought to be freely used for the support of the army. If there be a nerve it ought to be fully strained in efforts to provide for the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers. Now, less than ever before, or perhaps ever again, ought there to be any holding back of anything. What we give we give to ourselves. If the enemy takes it, he takes it forever, and uses it for our destruction.

Men of thought—men of speech—men of writing—men of action—all men who have their country's interest at stake owe it to that country to combat this disease of depression which is laying hold on the country, and sapping the vitals of its power both at home and in the army.—*Wil. Journal.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred Thursday morning to a wood train on the Georgia Railroad, about eight miles from Augusta, by which four soldiers were killed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HIRE,

For the balance of the year, a good house servant. Apply to THOS. G. WHITAKER.
feb 1-d3t

WANTED.

Five thousand pounds of fine manufactured Tobacco. J. EATON BURROUGHS.
feb 1-d3t*

AUCTION SALES.

On Wednesday February 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock
1 Likely negro woman 20 years old and child 6.
1 " " boy.
Two more to be added to the sale.
1 Fine Gold Watch.
2 Trunks.
Seven per cent. Certificate Bonds.
A lot of valuable Books.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 2-d1t Auction & Commission Merchants.

NOTICE.

Persons who have hired negroes to the Chatham Railroad Company are requested to send them to Raleigh, to the care of Mr. Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destination. By order of
feb 1-d3t J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.

☞ Progress and Conservative copy twice and send bills to the Superintendant.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining uncalled for in the Post-office at Raleigh on the 28th of January, 1865. Persons calling for letters will please state that they are advertised.

Capt Wm Andrews,	M T Jones,
Nat Allen 2,	Miss Bettie Jones,
Mrs Sam Allen,	Franklin Johnston,
Miss Annie Brickle,	Josiah Johnson,
Surg'n M L Brown,	H W Jones.
W M Ballentine,	V H Kestler,
Joel Bachelor,	Jos Kirkman,
Jesse Buckner,	D Kirkpatrick,
John Berry,	Martin Leech,
Miss Catherine Bettine,	Capt M C Lamont,
Miss Mary Bell,	W A Lawrence,
Mrs Ellen Butter,	Capt J M Little,
Simon Burr,	Wm F Leopard.
Mrs Jos Carter,	D W C McDuffie,
Thos E Cooke,	Lt G Mason,
Wm A Cannon 2,	McGuire,
John Carr,	Robt or Henry Missingill,
Miss Sarah A Carpenter,	Geo W Owens,
Peter Collins,	George Purify,
David Carl,	R J Peacock,
W B Carr,	E P Parks 2,
Miss M S Cousins,	John J Peele,
John R Cooper,	Wm Parish,
Miss Aley Dunson,	J W Peebly,
John Donnelly,	Handy Putnain
Louis DeClarre 2,	W J Proom,
Miss Sue Daniel,	Wm Phillips,
Stephen Dortery,	Waverly Rowlett,
J C Fauik,	H Richardson,
Mrs Martha Fausett,	David Rich,
W S Fowlkes,	Samuel Rogers,
John Gooley,	H Rosbough,
Louisa K Gulley,	Jno M Roun jr,
Bergt Maj R O Gregory,	Jno W Rouse,
Alexander Hill 2,	Miss Kittie Snipes,
Miss Patsy Hobs,	Miss Martha Stocton,
Mrs Ella P Hyman,	Capt Edw'd N Shiller,
Samuel Hiliant,	Wm N Steptoe,
Mathew Hicks,	Miss H Smallwood,
Robt Hickman,	Samuel Smith,
Dr Geo T Harrison 2,	John Sikes.
Tillman Herwood,	James Thompson,
James S Jones,	Miss Annie Wilson,
Wm M Jackson,	Thos Warren,
L R Jarneyan,	M A Weathery,
James E Jones,	Mrs Dr White,
Wm Jones,	Mark Yates.
Wm Johnson,	
Lt O Jones,	

GEORGE P. COOK, P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30—The rumor current here last night that the French minister at Washington had demanded his passport, was not generally credited. 'Tis known that both houses of the Federal Congress had passed the deplomatic appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximillian. Some suppose this may have given an offence to the French Minister.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—In the House to-day Mr. DeJarnette submitted the following which he supported in an able and elaborate speech:—

WHEREAS all nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vicinity, and whereas, the people of the Confederate States as well as the people of the United States, have ever cherished, the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistant with their prosperity and developement, and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted as alleged in the establishment of a Government founded in the consent of the governed; nevertheless we have reason to believe, ulterior designs are entertained against California and other Pacific States which we do not regard parties to the war now waged against us, as they have neither furnished men nor money for its prosecution, therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States do—

Resolve That the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite on a basis of the independence of the Confederate States with those most interested in the vindication of the principles all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America. Referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then resolved itself into secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Nothing of importance done in open session to-day. Mr. Graham was elected President of the Senate, pro tem, of all interim, during the absence of the Vice President and the President pro tem.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Northern papers of the 24th and 25th received.

The main building of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved—origin of the fire accidental.

San Francisco telegrams of the 23d, announce the arrival there of Capt. Beauregard, brother of Gen. Beauregard, in the capacity of private secretary to Ex-Senator Gwyn. He reports that Gwyn has been created Duke by Maximillian and appointed viceroy over five States ceded to France, in payment for troops furnished by the French Government. The story is not believed farther than that Gwyn has obtained certain land grants and authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay, with 1000 bales of cotton, from the rebel Government, arrived at New York on the 24th.

General Dix has supressed the rebel personals in the New York Daily News.

A Washington telegram says, the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners is now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and there is reason to believe that a full exchange will soon be exflected.

Sumner and Wilson both opposed the measures of retaliation proposed by Congress.

The Toronto gunboat story is pronounced to be a canard.

Gold unchanged.

Mr. Smith Resumed his Seat.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—Mr. Smith of Alabama, publishes a card to his constituents, this morning, in which he says the question of opening informal negotiations for peace with the enemy having assumed shape, agreeable to his own, and, as he believes, to their wishes, he shall waive all personal considerations and resume his seat in the House of Representatives, this day.

Peace Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The peace Commissioners are still here. Applications to pass through the enemies lines were made yesterday, and to-day, at a late hour, in the afternoon an answer was returned, the purport of which has not been promulgated. Final movements of the Commissioners it seems, will probably be determined tomorrow in consequence of pending communications. A general truce was observed on the lines to-day.

It is stated that the Commissioners in passing our lines were greeted with vociferions cheers by the troops and that similar demonstrations were made by the Yankees on their arrival within the Yankee lines.

Gen. Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

Gen. Lee to be General-in-Chief.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—The nomination of General Lee for General-in-Chief was postponed last week at the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and hand. The President is still confined to his room this morning and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hand.

STILL LATER.

We received, just as we were going to press, a dispatch from Petersburg announcing the departure of our Commissioners for Washington. They were to be entertained at Grant's headquarters last night, and leave for Washington this morning, the 1st day of February. Col. Hatch, Assistant Agent for the exchange of prisoners, accompanies the Commissioners as Secretary.

The Selma *Despatch* speaking of the public acts of President Davis says:

That he is actuated by the highest motives and sincere convictions we do not doubt, and being so convinced we feel that duty calls upon us all to lend him aid in the great responsibilities which the people imposed upon him when they elected him Chief Magistrate of the nation. Such is our humble view of duty to the man and the cause.

The friends and neighbors of Lieut. General Early have purchashed for presentation to him the celebrated horse Tar River, together with appropriate equipments. The horse is valued at $10,000.